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VICEROY MAY ANNOUNCE FAILURE OF SIMLA MEET

No Last Minute Developments Reported to Break Deadlock Of Political Parties

There have been no last minute developments at Simla to break the deadlock of the political parties, according to reports from that city relayed from Lisbon.

The political parties have failed to reach an agreement on the choice of representatives for the proposed executive council. With the resumption of the conference on Saturday, the Indian leaders were to hear an announcement from Lord Wavell.

A BBC correspondent in Simla says this announcement may concern what "we already know, the failure of the conference on which India had expected a new government acceptable to all parties."

In the meanwhile, the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, which met at 2 p.m. Friday, adjourned after four and a half hours.

After the meeting, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, said the Committee discussed all aspects of the situation and reached certain conclusions. He said that he would deal with the situation as it developed at Saturday's session of the leaders' conference. In reply to a question, Maulana Azad answered that the Congress stood by its principles firmly, and anything not in conformity with these principles would not be acceptable to it.

At 5 p.m., members of the Congress delegation to the leaders' conference who are not members of the Congress Working Committee were called into the meeting for consultation. Mahatma Gandhi was present to advise the members.

Earlier Friday, in the morning, four members of the Congress Working Committee called one after another at Armsdale, where the Congress President is staying, for an informal discussion with Maulana Azad. They are Sardar Vallabhbhai [illegible] Ali and Dr. Khan Sahib. While these discussions were going on, a letter for the Congress President was received from Viceregal Lodge.

The Muslim League Committee of Friday consisted of a meeting of the Control Parliamentary Board of the All India Muslim League at 7:30 p.m. to continue its discussions on the Assam affairs. The meeting of the Board Friday morning lasted more than three and a half hours. The Board spent the first hour and a half discussing the Assam affairs. The morning meeting was attended by Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League.

The Muslim Leaue Committee of Action met at 3:30 p.m. to consider a model constitution for provincial Muslim leagues. The meeting ended shortly before 7 p.m.

U.S. Senate Passes Charter

The United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee has unanimously passed the United Nations Charter by a vote of 20 to 0, according to a Lisbon dispatch dated July 13, quoting a Washington report.

CABINET BODY INCREASED

27 Persons Appointed as Members Of Administrative Committee

Twenty-seven persons were appointed members of the Cabinet Administrative Committtee on July 12. These members will be attached to the Secretariat, Board of Information, Technological Affairs Board, Coordinated Planning Board, and Communications Board, all under Cabinet control. The list of these members follows:

Yoshiaki Yorimitsu; Kunio Morishita; Umekichi Nakamura; Kunio Katayama; Shunkichi Takeuchi; Satoru Ando; Yuji Satsuma; all members of the House of Representatives; Tatsuya Kato, former private secretary to a Prime Minister; Ippei Ogawa and Hideo Toyama, both extra secretaries of the Cabinet; Viscount Koei Kyogoku, member of the House of Peers; Shunji Akojima, member of the House of Representatives; Akira Toki, member of the House of Peers; Shutaro Matsuura, member of the House of Representatives; Yoshio Tanaka, member of the Imperial Academy; Tadayoshi Hayashi; Yoneshichi Hayashi, president of the Nishimatsugumi Contracting Firm; Count Yoriyasu Arima, member of the House of Peers; Chozaburo Kodaka, Dennosuke Okamoto and Isaji Tanaka, all members of the House of Representatives; Dr. Izutaro Suehiro, professor at Tokyo Imperial University; Mitsumaro Matsumura, former Governor of Hiroshima Prefecture; Shiro Sasaki, former Civil Administrator of the Navy; Viscount Tadahisa Matsudaira, member of the House of Peers; Noboru Imao, member of the House of Representatives; and Jujiro Morita, member of the House of Representatives.

Sixth Meeting Held By Soong and Stalin; Harriman for Berlin

Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, had his sixth talk with Premier Stalin on the night of July 13, according to a Moscow report dated Friday, received in Stockholm. Soong also met W. Averill Harriman, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow. Later, Harriman left the Soviet capital by air to attend the Three Power Conference in Potsdam.

YANKS, TOMMIES, OCCUPY BERLIN MILITARY ZONES

Soviets Relinquish 12 Boroughs In Reich Capital to U.S. And British Officers

According to a Berlin report dated July 12 received in Lisbon British and American military governments today took over their respective zones in Berlin. The first proclamation issued by the British military government was pasted up in the British zones dealing with laws laid down for the German people about punishable crimes and offenses.

Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery is also in Berlin but the purpose of his visit and length of his stay have not been disclosed.

Relinquish 12 Boroughs

AP correspondent Daniel de Luce reported on July 12 that the Soviet authorities have formally relinquished control of 12 of Berlin's 20 boroughs to the American and British officers, the report relayed to Lisbon from Berlin said.

United States detachments which have been waiting since the midnight of July 4 took over authority in the American zone at 9 a.m. and the British at noon.

SHAEF HQ Dissolved

The Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces (SHAEF) will be dissolved at 12:01 on July 14, it was announced Friday in Paris following General Dwight Eisenhower's return to Europe, it is disclosed in a Paris dispatch to Lisbon. Eisenhower returned to Paris by plane on the night of July 12 from the United States and began final steps leading to the dissolution of his Supreme Command, the report said.

Montgomery Decorates Russians

Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery on July 12 decorated Marshal Gregory Zhukov with the British Order of the Grand Commander of the Bath and Marshal Konstantin Rokossovsky with the Knight Commander of the Bath, a Reuter's report from Berlin reaching Lisbon said. He also decorated their Chiefs of Staff with the Knight of the British Empire.

The ceremony took place at the foot of Brandenburg Gate just inside the British "frontier" in the German capital, the report said.

FOOD SITUATION EXPLAINED

Government Officials, Senior Statesmen Hold Conference

An informal conference between Government officials and senior statesmen was held at the Prime Minister's official residence at noon on July 12.

The attending senior statesmen were Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Koki Hirota, General Hideki Tojo, and General Kuniaki Koiso.

On the Government's side was present Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki.

At the outset those present heard Agriculture and Commerce Vice-Minister Motoi Yukawa explain the food situation.

The conference ended at 3:30 p.m.

Ex-Italian Premier in Milan

Francisco Nitti, former Premier of Italy, arrived at Milan on his way back to Rome, accordig to a Swiss broadcast on July 11 as relayed by Domei from Lisbon. Nitti was the Premier and concurrently the Home Minister of Italy in 1919-20. He fled from Italy when the late Premier Benito Mussolini established his Fascist regime. Nitti always opposed Fascism.

SOVIET BACKDROP BLAMED FOR NEW BALKAN CLASHES

Alleged by Allied News Agencies to Be Behind Territorial Demands on Greece

Anglo-American news agencies at the moment are beginning to pin the blame of the fresh crop of Balkan frontier clashes among Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania and centering around Greece, on a Soviet backdrop which they allege is behind the territorial demand being made on Greece, according to Lisbon reports to Domei.

The special New York Times correspondent in Athens declared on Friday, that the situation along Greece's northern frontiers has become increasingly uneasy during the last few weeks. He said that a series of minor incidents with Bulgarian, Yugoslav and Albanian regular units have been occurring with constancy leading some observers to conclude that there is a pattern behind these events linked to politically monogenous governments of Greece's three northern neighbors who are all "iedologically tied to the Soviet Union."

Parallel to these incidents, the report said, there have been also sharp criticisms of Greece and its government in the Slavic press and to proclaim that the Slavic Macedonians are being brutalized. Greece, on the other hand, is contending that her population of southern Albania or north Epirus is being maltreated by Hoxhas defacto Albanian Government.

Archbishop Damaskinos of Greece, when interviewed, delared, the New York Times report continued, that in view of the Greek contribution to the Allied victory during the war Greece has strong territorial claims in southern Albania which it intends to present.

SLAV BLOC BEING PLANNED

Reuter Scribe Bares Soviet Aim in Bratislava Parley

In regard to the conference of representatives of Slav countries now being held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, under the auspices of the Soviet Union, a Reuter correspondent reports that the Soviet Union is contemplating to establish a regional security structure embracing all Slav countries through the present conference.

Entertaining misgivings as to the future of non-Slav states in Europe, the Reuter correspondent made the following observation on July 10, according to a Domei report from Stockholm on July 11:

"According to London diplomatic circles, the Bratislava Conference will result in the conclusion of a treaty of reciprocal assistance and friendship among the Slav countries. The participants of this regional treaty would be Czechoslovakia and Poland with a total population of 38,000,000, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, two southern Slav states, with a total population of 21,000,000, and other Slav countries such as White Russia and the Ukraine, with a total population of 146,000,000.

"Such a Slav bloc would embrace one-third of the total population of Europe and occupy two-thirds of the territory of Europe. Moreover, such a political sphere would inevitably menace the corridor of such nations as Austria, Hungary, and Rumania. The corridor at the same time would be attacked on both flanks by Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia Poland and the Soviet Union.

"The relations between the Slav nations and the non-Slav nations in Europe will likely prove a trial for an agreement in East Europe which the Soviet Union is contemplating."

IRAQ REGENT IN LONDON

Negotiating for Revision of Treaty With Britain

According to a London report dated July 13 received in Stockholm, the Regent of Iraq is now visiting the British capital to revise the Anglo-Iraq treaty. He stated that there are certain phrases in the old agreement which have to be altered.

When asked what attitude his Government would take if the Zionist Conference sought permission for 100,000 Jews to enter Palestine, the Regent declared that this was contrary to the White Paper they had agreed.

41 Army Airmen of Special Attack Corps Win Posthumous Promotions, Decorations

Forty-one Army Wild Eagles, including Lieutenant Toshimitsu Hirai, who blasted American warships in the Southwestern Islands area as members of the Special Attack Corps this spring, and who were previously cited, have been honored by extraordinary posthumous promotions, the War Ministry announced on Friday.

The announcement follows:

"The following promotions have been made:

"Lieutenant Toshimitsu Hirai promoted to the rank of major.

"Sublieutenants Kunitaka Nigo, Takuzo Nishio, Takashi Katsumata, Kojun Kunitani, Mitsuoki Takeda, Teruo Hara, Ichiro Yahagi, Kantaro Sumita, Toshio Kobayashi, Seiichi Kashiwagi, Hidezo Sasaki, Yoshinori Katayama, Tadashi Kitamura, Hiromitsu Takashima, Ikuzo Ono, Yoshio Kiura and Mizuyuki Sobata promoted to the rank of captain.

"Sergeant Majors Jiro Ogawa, and Katsumi Takahashi, Sergeants Yoshihisa Teruzaki, Fukuji Nishikawa, Tadao Inoue, Tomozumi Mori, Tetsunosuke Fujisawa, Tetsuro Koya, Koichi Tamano, Masakuni Mizuhata, and Kanichi Ishikawa, and Corporals Seizaburo Oi, Hiroma Fujii, Yoshizo Ito, Yasumasa Majime, Akira Hosoki, Yasumasa Kishi, Saburo Okabe, Yasumasa Mine, Hitoshi Akamine, Tsuneo Momose, Hiroshi Irie and Taiten Matsui promoted to the rank of sublieutenant."

The special award of various orders of the Golden Kite and of the Rising Sun granted the abovementioned 41 Army airmen, whose citations had previously been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, was jointly announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry the same day.

Text of the joint announcement follows:

"Major Toshimitsu Hirai, and Captains Kunitaka Nigo, Takuzo Nishio, Kojun Kunitani and Takashi Katsumata were awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Dual Rayed Rising Sun.

"Sublieutenants Yoshihisa Teruzaki and Fukuji Nishikawa were awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Single Rayed Rising Sun.

"Captains Mitsuoki Takeda, Teruo Hara and Ichiro Yahagi were awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Dual Rayed Rising Sun.

"Sublieutenants Tadao Inoue, Seizaburo Oi, Hiroma Fujii, Yoshizo Ito and Yasumasa Majime were awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Single Rayed Rising Sun.

"Captains Kantaro Sumita, Yoshinori Katayama, Tadashi Kitamura and Hiromitsu Takashima were awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Dual Rayed Rising Sun.

"Sublieutenants Jiro Ogawa, Tomozumi Mori, Akira Hosoki, Yasumasa Kishi, Saburo Okabe and Yasumasa Mine were awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Single Rayed Rising Sun.

"Captains Toshio Kobayashi, Seiichi Kashiwagi and Hidezo Sasaki were awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Single Rayed Rising Sun.

"Sublieutenants Tetsunosuke Fujisawa, Tetsuro Koya, Koichi Tamano, Hitoshi Akamine, Tsuneo Momose and Hiroshi Irie were awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Single Rayed Rising Sun.

"Captains Ikuzo Ono, Yoshio Kiura and Mizuyuki Sobata were awarded the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

"Sublieutenants Katsumi Takahashi, Masakuni Mizuhata, Kanichi Ishikawa and Taiten Matsui were awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun."

COAL SHORTAGE FORCES U.S. TO SUSPEND EXPORTS

Ickes Says Step Taken to Assure Supplies to Munition Industries

Harold L. Ickes, Fuel Coordinator, relative to the U.S. coal shortage which is growing more acute momentarily, declared on July 10 that on and after July 20 exports of American coal, with the exception of those for the U.S. army and navy, would be suspended, according to a Washington dispatch dated July 11 relayed through Domei from Lisbon.

He further stated this suspension order was issued to guarantee the supply of coal for the munition industries.

Congressional leaders declared yesterday that they held little hope for the passage of President Truman's presidential succession bill. There has been strong opposition against Mr. Truman's plan of making the speaker of the House the next in line for the presidency in the event of the death or disqualification of the president and the vice-president.

In the meantime, the U.S. Congress turned its attention yesterday to a great postwar expansion of international trade. To this end, the House Banking Committee opened hearings on legislations which will increase the capitalization of the Export. Import Bank from $700,000,000 up to $3,500,000,000.

Congressional leaders said they hoped to speed the measure through both Houses along with ratification of the Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement to President Truman for approval. The House delayed plans for a summer recess until these measures are disposed of.

There was Republican support behind the Export Import Bank proposal. Representative Wolcott of Michigan, a ranking minority member of the Committee, said the Bill was a supplement to the Bretton Woods Agreement for a $9,100,000,000 World Bank. The Senate is expected to take up the Bretton Woods Agreement next Monday.

Koo Back in London

Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to London, returned to London from the United States on July 11, a Reuter dispatch from London reported, according to a Domei report from Lisbon on July 12.

SEVERE FAMINE PREVAILS IN CHUNGKING TERRITORY

About 70 Per Cent of Masses Reported on the Verge of Starvation

About 70 per cent of the masses in the Chungking-controlled areas is on the verge of starvation due to a severe famine, says a Peking dispatch to Domei dated July 13.

The Hsin Hwa News Agency in Yenan said, in this connection, that the Yulin area, Hanchung and the southern sector of Shensi Province have been severely hit by the famine, and according to reports submitted to the Shensi Provincial Government by various prefectures, this year's harvest will only come up to 20 or 30 per cent of the output of previous years.

Urging immediate relief for the people in Shensi Province, Wang Fu-han of the Chungking Kuomintang declared at the meeting of the People's Political Council. that as 30 per cent of the 12,000,000 residents in Shensi Province is suffering from starvation, the Chungking Government must set aside 5,000,000,000 yuan for relief of the starving masses in view of the fact that only 20 per cent of the usual harvest was in prospect, it is revealed by an AP dispatch from Chungking on July 11.

According to other information, the planting of cotton was impossible in Shensi Province, which usually provides Chungking with 80 per cent of its demand. Most of the cotton, which was already planted, has withered. The Chungking regime is reported to be more concerned over the cotton shortage than the relief measures for the masses.

Simplifies Military Setup

With a view to simplifying the existing military structure, the Chungking regime has decided to dissolve the Pacification Affairs Stations in various provinces and the function of these stations is to be taken over by the Police Headquarters or Local Headquarters in the provinces, says a Domei Canton dispath.

A Chungking broadcast on July 11 announced that the Pacification Affairs Stations in Szechwan, Shensi, Hunan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Shansi are to be abolished. At the same time, the Defense Headquarters in Honan Province is to be abolished.

Chungking authorities explain that through the abolition of these stations, the military structure will be simplified and strengthened and the counteroffensive of the Chungking army on the Chinese Continent will be much boosted. It is further reported that Chungking is planning to adjust and amalgamate large and small military organs, numbering some 2,000.

The aim of the proposed reform is to curtail enormous military expenditures and personnel.

Vicious Inflation Reported

The price index in Chungking at the end of June showed an increase of 1,579 times, with June, 1937, taken as par, while compared to the May figure this was an increase of 11 per cent, it was disclosed by the Chungking Executive Yuan, according to a Chungking dispatch dated July 12 received in Lisbon.

In this connection, Bob Brumby, American commentator, made the following broadcast from that city on July 12:

"Sometimes it does not pay to get up in the morning here in the fabulous, money-mad, war-torn China. Before we left on our six-week tour of the Pacific, we ran into a streak of luck and departed with a friend owing us over $30,000—this was in Chinese money, of course—as a poker debt. This was equivalent to roughly U.S. $60.

"Finding souvenirs here and there in the Pacific, and on the strength of our fortune, we spent lavishly. Immediately we returned, our friend paid up the $30,000 with a smile on his face. Little wonder he smiled. For $30,000 is now worth about $10 in American money. Our fortune had depreciated by about U.S. $50 during our absence. The black market exchange had jumped from 500 to one to 3,000 to one. From now on, we shall insist on playing for gold, with the stakes on the table.

"Black market figures since June, 1937, on prices in unoccupied China, have jumped 1,679 per cent, while many articles not under government control have jumped even higher. A box of matches costs $50. It is hard to keep the doctor away here, since apples cost $400 each. Other articles are likewise expensive. The answer is simple: no consumer goods are to be had.

"But despite the utter scarcity of supplies, the Chinese remain cheerful. This is especially true in the hinterlands. The Chinese family would give its last egg and kill its last chicken to see that a guest is well fed. If ever the Golden Rule is practiced, it is practiced in most parts of China.

"A few Liberty ships dispatched along the ports of the China Coast would do much to relieve the situation."

JAPANESE FIRMLY HOLD PEGU RANGE POSITIONS

Other Units Cutting Off Enemy Supply Routes Between Rangoon and Mandalay

By a Member of the Press Corps

BURMA ADVANCE BASE, July 12—Powerful Japanese Units which have been operating in the area around the Pegu Range are maintaining intact their positions along the range against the enemy onslaught. Due to the furious Japanese attacks the war situation there remains stalemated.

Other Units, at the same time, are cutting off the enemy supply routes between Rangoon and Mandalay and between Rangoon and Prome by ceaselessly charging amid the enemy forces. In fear of Japanese attacks, the enemy is transporting supplies by trucks only during night or by a group of over a hundred trucks. Furthermore, in order to protect those trucks, aircraft, tanks and armored cars are used.

The Japanese Forces, guarding their positions along the Sittang River, in the meantime, are frustrating the enemy onrush, and from early July they have been engaged in a smashing offensive in the face of pouring rain. By crushing the enemy forces which had crossed the Sittang River, the Japanese captured Nyaungcash, 50 kilometers northeast of Pegu and Nuya, five kilometers northwest of Nyaungcash. Further pursuing the fleeing enemy remnants, the Japanese Forces are now subjecting the enemy forces to fierce assaults. Admitting the new Japanese offensive, the enemy reported on the unfavorable war situation after July 5, and on July 10 further reported on the fall of Nyaungcash and the withdrawal of troops with heavy casualties.

The new pincer attack made by the Japanese Forces reveals the firm determination of the Japanese officers and men to guard southern Burma and has greatly astounded the enemy forces.

In the Shan Plateau, crack Japanese Units are successfully checking further enemy moves by taking advantage of precipitous mountains. Regarding the war situation in the Shan area, the enemy has admitted lulls in his attacks and successes achieved by the Japanese who are operating from the jungle area. However, in an attempt to cover their failure, the enemy forces blamed the topographical conditions which, they said, hampered the activities of mobile units.

21 American Warships Including 5 Carriers Damaged by Typhoon

Admiral Nimitz's Headquarters on July 13 announced that at least 21 warships of the U.S. 3rd Fleet were damaged during the June 5 tropical typhoon between the Philippines and Okinawa, it was disclosed in a Guam dispatch reaching Lisbon to Domei. It said that a severe hurricane on June 5 swept down on the fleet and forced it to retire. Three battleships and five carriers were among those damaged. A reportedly 104 to 138 mile wind raised mountainous waves which tore off 100 feet from the bow of the cruiser Pittsburgh and damaged the battleships Alabama, Indiana and Massachusetts. Two of the battered carriers were of the Essex class. The loss of personnel was reported as light.

MACARTHUR TO COMMAND AIR FORCE IN OKINAWAS

Will Be Assisted by Kenny; Nimitz to Head Airmen of Navy, Marine Corps

Relaying reports from Guam, a Lisbon dispatch to Domei on July 13 said that Nimitz Headquarters announced that all the army aircraft based in the Okinawas including the U.S. 7th Air Force has been placed under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific. This step was taken with a view to reorganizing the American air force in the Western Pacific area so as to deal decisive blows to the Japanese Forces, it was further revealed.

Hereafter, only the air units of the United States navy and the marine corps now based at the Okinawas and Yiojima Island will be under the command of Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet. With the adoption of the new measure, the 7th Air Force will also be placed under the command of Lieutenant General George Kenny, Commander of the U.S. Air Force under MacArthur and concurrently Commander of the American Far Eastern Air Force, side by side with the 5th and 13th air forces.

Mitscher Going to U.S.

Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher, Commander of the United States 58th Task Force, is returning to the United States to assume an important post, according to a July 12 Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington report.

Oil Consumption Huge

From 250,000 to 400,000 tons of fuel oil for diesel and other types of engines are consumed monthly by the United States 7th Fleet under the Command of Vice-Admiral Thomas Kinkaid and the forces under the command of General Douglas MacArthur, says a recent dispatch to the New York Times from Manila, according to a July 12 Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

The New York Times report added that this vast amount of oil had to be transported thousands of miles from the United States. From 200 to 300 ships are being used for the transportation of food supplies, fuel, postal matter and building materials into the Southwest Pacific area. When the operations of the American forces in the Philippnes were at their height, the American forces consumed 30,900 tons of food and from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 barrels of oil monthly. The journal said that five times as much materials were transported by American ships in the Southwest Pacific area as in July 1944.

Stratemeyer's New Post

Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the United States Forces in China, announced on July 12 that Major General George Stratemeyer will arrive in Chungking shortly to serve as Commander of the American Air Force in China, according to a July 12 Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a report from Chungking. This does not affect the position of Lieutenant General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American 14th Air Corps in China.

CARRIER BORNE PLANES RAID NORTHERN AREAS AND ATTACK MUTSU BAY

Main Objective Believed to Be Japanese Airfields—Damage Is Negligible

Several hundred enemy carrier-borne planes raided Mutsu Bay and Sendai Bay early Saturday morning, it was revealed by a communique issued by the Tohoku Army District Headquarters at 11 a.m. on the same day. The communique follows:

"At dawn this morning several hundred enemy carrier-borne planes raided this area. Their main strength attacked Mutsu Bay. Part of the enemy planes bombed and machine-gunned the vicinity of Sendai Bay. Our damage is negligible. The main objective of the present raid is supposed to be Japanese airfields."

Enemy Losses Increase

By I. IKEDA

Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN FRONT BASE, July 13.—For the past 72 hours embittered fighting has been going on between the Japanese Garrison Forces and the American and Australian troops that landed at Balik Papan.

The exact figures for enemy losses are not yet available but the fact that the enemy has suffered huge casualties and great numbers of tanks and guns have been damaged or lost is a certainty.

At present the scene of fighting is near the line joining the hilly Batan Baru regions, the Samarinda Road and the Second Airfield. As the combat area shifts to the thickly wonded regions and the hilly sections the enemy bleeding becomes more profuse, while the night attacks made on their rear by the Japanese are putting dread in their hearts.

In this area of fighting, the war results achieved by the Japanese land and sea forces up to July 8, including the gains made by the air units, were as follows: Four large cruisers, six minesweepers, two transports and three landing boats were sunk, while on transport and one tanker were one heavily damaged. Besides this, 10 planes were downed and 35 damaged and 2,220 enemy soldiers killed or wounded. Great numbers of various tanks, guns, and camps were also blasted.

B-29'S HIT TSURUGA AREA

Superforts Also Raid Ogaki, Ichinomiya, Kagamigahara

Approximately 19 units of B-29's, penetrating successively from the vicinity of Shima Peninsula from 11 p.m., Thursday, flew north over Mie and Nara Prefectures. Then, dropping bombs near Tsuruga the enemy fled south by way of west Gifu and Mie Prefecture, according to an announcement made by the Tokai Army District Headquarters at 12 noon, Friday.

The announcement further stated that about 18 units of approximately 50 B-29's penetrated Shima Peninsula from midnight. The main strength carried out incendiary attacks on Ogaki, Ichinomiya and Kagamigahara and then fled south by about 2:30 a.m. Friday by way of Lake Hamana. Part of the enemy invaders, after operating at about the same time over Noto Peninsula and Toyama Bay, flew south over Lake Biwa and the area bordering Mie and Nara Prefectures. All enemy planes fled by 3 a.m. to the south.

Fires that were caused at various places in the Tokai Army District were brought under control by about 2:30 a.m. Losses suffered were neglible.

TANGIER ISSUE MOUNTS

The French Government favors an adjournment of the discussion that is scheduled to take place shortly between Allied experts on the Tangier issue, says a Paris dispatch to Lisbon. It will be remembered that the British and French point of view on the question differed concerning the qualification of the experts who would take part in the conversations. The British Government demanded an immediate modification of the status of the international zone while the French insisted on the early meeting of the said experts with the audition of Russian delegates.

As to the American attitude, it is reported they seem to agree with the British one, namely, that America cannot consider the maintenance of the international status after the Spanish occupation, because Washington had never approved the status of Tangiers.

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TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5557, 5651, 7003.
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The Example of Governor Shimada

The formal commendation issued by Home Minister Motoki Abe last Monday concerning the services of Governor Akira Shimada of Okinawa Prefecture constitutes the first time in the history of this country that a Minister of State has taken such a step relative to the actions of a governmental official. Such a step, unprecedented though it may be, is most appropriate in view of the extraordinary services which Governor Shimada rendered.

Not only did Governor Shimada sacrifice his very life in the defense of the prefecture under his charge, but before his death he performed feats of unparalleled vigor and effectiveness in directing the total strength of the civilian population of Okinawa in the task of cooperating with the military forces. Assuming office a little more than three months before the enemy landing, he immediately took up the task of preparing his prefecture for the expected invasion. The results which he achieved were phenomenal. In inspiring his subordinates to arouse the fighting spirit of the public, in arranging for the dispersion of food stores and other stocks of daily necessities, in organizing the special volunteer corps, in reorganizing the structure of the prefectural administration to meet the expected emergency, in arranging for the cooperation of the civilian population with the defense forces, he showed unusual ability.

Then, when the invasion finally started on March 25, he turned his efforts to the actual task of combatting the enemy in cooperation with the armed forces, and for three months he fought bravely and heroically at the head of his people. A great portion of the tremendous losses which the Japanese Forces were able to inflict upon the enemy must be attributed to the gallant service rendered by this courageous governor. And even while the fighting was at its height, he continued to send in reports which were models of clarity, which provided invaluable information from which great benefit may be derived in the drafting of future plans. Finally, when the fighting on Okinawa entered its last stage, Governor Shimada shared the fate of the military leaders in making the supreme sacrifice. Certainly no honor is too great to be accorded to such a meritorious official.

But unprecedented as is the honor accorded to Governor Shimada, it should not be forgotten at the same time that the services which he rendered were not unexpected. The spirit which he showed is not surprising or unique. Without detracting in any way from the credit which is due to Governor Shimada, it should be noted that the spirit which he showed is the spirit which will be manifested by any and every Japanese administrator in the same circumstances. Absolute devotion to duty to the very end, and complete abnegation of self in the service of the nation even to the extent of offering up their lives, are characteristics of every loyal subject of His Imperial Majesty. Governor Shimada is merely an example, although an illustrious one, of the way in which every Japanese, high or low, soldier or administrator, official or private citizen, performs his duty.

How universal among the Japanese is the type of devotion to duty which Governor Shimada showed is revealed by the official commendation which Education Minister Kozo Ota issued to the principals and students of the Okinawa Prefectural Normal School and the Okinawa Prefectural First Middle School. Organizing themselves into the "Blood and Iron Loyalty Corps" which was a forerunner of the National Volunteer Corps now being formed on the mainland, these students of Okinawa under the leadership of their teachers threw themselves into the thick of the fray, aiding the armed forces in communications and construction work, until they also made the supreme sacrifice. Not only the governor, therefore, but all ranks of society in all walks of life alike showed the same devotion to duty and the same willingness to offer their all in the service of the Emperor.

This spirit which was manifested by the leaders and the people of Okinawa is a spirit which pervades the entire population of Japan. It might have been expected that the soldiers of Japan would fight to the last with never a thought of surrender no matter what the circumstances, but the experience of Okinawa has proved once again that in this regard there is no difference between the Japanese soldier and the Japanese civilian. Foreshadowed on a smaller scale by the events on Saipan and Tinian, the conduct of the civilians on Okinawa has conclusively proved the indomitable spirit of the Japanese people. If the war should spread next to the mainland of Japan, there can be no question that the rest of the Japanese people will show the same spirit as that shown by their compatriots on Saipan, Tinian, and Okinawa.

These examples of the conduct of Governor Shimada and of the civilian population of Okinawa possess a definite bearing on the next stage of the war. The enemy may hope to overawe the Japanese people with an overwhelming show of material power. The blind bombing of extensive areas of civilian dwellings, the marshalling of impressive aerial and naval armadas over the skies and in the adjacent waters of Japan, the bombastic threats of military and naval leaders, are means taken by the Americans to frighten the Japanese people. But it should be obvious from the spirit displayed by the people of Japan that they are completely immune to intimidation. They cannot be intimidated because their devotion to duty, their loyalty to their country, makes them utterly fearless of any danger, even death.

In the face of utmost danger, at the price of death itself, Governor Shimada and his people carried on their resistance to the enemy until the end. The people of the rest of Japan will certainly do no less. In the face of such an attitude of defiance on the part of all the people of Japan, the enemy will never be able to conquer this country. There can therefore be no end of the war except through the extermination of every single one of the hundred million people of Japan or through their victory. The extermination of every single one of the hundred million people of Japan is patently a physical impossibility when these people are determined to sell their lives dearly by exacting a more than proportionate toll from the invader. That leaves only one other alternative, which is a victory for Japan. The inevitability of such a victory is the unavoidable conclusion to be drawn from the determined attitude of the Japanese people.

Accompanist

1st Police officer: "Officer, that great singer has been threatened and I want you to accompany him while he is in town."

2nd Officer: "I'll do my best, I'm rather good on the harmonica."

Stand Closer!

The professor of chemistry was giving a lesson on the powers of different explosives.

"This," he explained, "is one of the most dangerous explosives of them all. If I am in the slightest degree wrong in my experiment, we are liable to be blown through the roof. Kindly come a little closer, so that you may follow me better."

Old Men for Counsel

Some employers are funny. They won't hire a man over 40, but they won't trust a young doctor or young economist.

A Year Ago Today

July, 15, 1944

Southwest of Caen, the British troops launched their expected offensive against the German positions on Hill 112 located northeast of Esquay as well as in adjacent sectors.

WAR ECONOMY ON THE CONTINENT

Great Credit Due North China For Assistance

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

IV

Various constructive industries are being pushed by the Nippon Iron Works, Central China Railway, Central China Mining Industry, and the Hwainan Coal Mine. Moreover, vehicles and machinery used in mining and all other modern equipment are manufactured locally in Central China. Also in the department of heavy industry the construction of small-type furnaces, which was started in 1943, was nearly all completed during 1944, and have since been put into operation. The construction of factories for the manufacture of machine tools and machinery for construction work made quite a progress during the past year, and it will not be long before Central China will be able to develop and exploit its local natural resources with its own self-supply. A complete change from dependence on outside supply to self-sufficiency has taken place which will promote its welfare and likewise the prosecution of the current hostilities.

Next I will dwell briefly on the interflow of commodities on the continent. In this connection we must mention an outstanding change which has taken place since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, in that where these continental areas had formerly depended upon Japanese supply, they are now helping out Japan, instead. The fact that there was not much industrial development in these areas made it difficult to secure self-sufficiency immediately. Consequently, to push the flow of local commodities a barter trade has been in progress between different localities being carried on in most cases individually. However, this sort of a barter system is unsatisfactory and it is necessary to establish an all-round, composite plan under which to assure a smooth flow or exchange of goods. In order to work out such a plan it is essential to adjust the difference in prices—a problem which has hitherto proved a stumbling-block in the realization of all such plans. To solve this and other pertinent problems there have been held since 1942 many joint economic conferences and through the discussions put up by the authorities concerned much good has been accomplished.

In regard to the question of price adjustment, what was accomplished at the joint conference held at Peiping in January, 1943, is noteworthy. An understanding was reached at the conference on the method of price adjustment in the Coprosperity Region. It was decided that commodities should be sent out at a fair and reasonable price obtainable at the place of export. In adjusting the difference of prices between the place of export and that of import, if the price at the place of import is higher than that current at the place of export, the authorities at the place of import are to collect the difference on the basis of the prevailing market price, and send the difference back to the place of export. If the case is reverse, the same principle is applied. The idea is, by employing this method, to facilitate the flow of commodities between the two places. An actual illustration of this method can be seen in the economic pact entered into by Manchoukuo and Mengchiang in November, 1944, centering on the exchange of commodities and the establishment of an exchange fund.

There is also an exchange pact concluded by Mengchiang and Central China which aimed at the promotion of individual barter rather than a composite exchange method. This pact was adopted because under a composite exchange system there arose difficulties in the question of prices in Central China and also in the matter of transportation. In order to provide the opportunity to check up on individual commodities for exchange, a special individual barter system was contemplated under this agreement. As to the adjustment on the difference of prices thereunder a method of collecting such difference and a credit system were adopted.

Credit System Established

A credit system was also established between Mengchiang and North China in 1941 with the Bank of Mengchiang and Federated Bank of North China acting as the parties to the deal, under which an overdraft agreement was made. Also in 1939 the Central Bank of Manchoukuo established a credit in favor of the Bank of Mengchiang to the extent of 10,000,000 yen. This was paid back by the Bank of Mengchiang by 1943 in three instalments, and when this was done the situation came to be reversed in that, starting with 1943, the Bank of Mengchiang gave the Central Bank of Manchoukuo a credit for 6,000,000 yen for the term of one year. When the term expired last year the credit was raised to 9,000,000 yen. Also the Federated Bank of North China gave the Central Bank of Manchoukuo a credit for 90,000,000 yen last year. Undoubtedly, these arrangements were what promoted a smooth exchange of commodities between those areas, thereby giving impetus to the efforts to convert the natural resources to war purposes and causing a greater contribution toward strengthening Japan's war economy.

Next I want to take up how these industrial bottlenecks are being overcome so as to strengthen our fighting front. What we have so far observed was the development of natural resources in those continental sectors and how much good it is doing toward the advancement of the Japanese cause in this war. We must now look forward to a prompt conversion of those resources into war materials and to the coming of the day when those different sectors are able to stand on their own footing. With the intensification of the war situation there are naturally many difficulties to impede our best efforts. To overcome these hindrances is a matter of urgency.

The main features in dealing with this subject matter consist of many aspects in which are included the simplification or consolidation of administrative machinery, a proper distribution of labor and service, the transferring of technical materials, the strengthening of transportation, and the last but not the least a rearrangement of Japanese, Manchoukuo and Chinese industries. Of these, some plans are already being worked out while others are under contemplation. But as it is now when there is much need for a prompt setting up of the so-called self-fighting and self-sustenance of those continental sectors, it would not be amiss to go over these subjects again and categorically.

Simplification of Administration

The matter of contacting both Manchoukuo and China is officially in the hands of our Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs. But in dealing with either of these countries through our Embassy on the subject of economic development, our Army there also has something to say, in addition to other Japanese authorities concerned. In other words, our administrative structure, for instance in dealing with North China, is made up of three departments, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the Embassy, and the Army. Moreover, on some matters the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has to consult the Munitions Ministry. It can be seen that apparently there is an overlapping of work, costing in some cases twice as much time and labor than if the work were dealt by a single body.

Particularly important is China's economy as it constitutes a part of the Japan, Manchoukuo and China economic bloc, which forms the basis of our war economy. The Army on the spot was charged with a mission of bringing about the state of self-fighting and self-sustenance, and consequently the setting up of a new policy, a much simplified administrative policy, was expected. However, a statement was made by the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs at the beginning of the last session of Diet, which said: "Regarding the question of improving the Chinese economy which is urgently needed, it is our intention to set up what you might call a new Chinese economic policy and to put in our best efforts for its realization." The meaning of this was clarified only after the whole subject matter had gone through debates in both Houses of the Diet.

The debates brought out some salient features of which the most outstanding was the establishment of a composite administrative organ under a new policy with the aim of consolidating the administrative work on the spot. The structure of the new organ is to be divided into three departments under a single control, dealing with the question of Chinese economy. In the meantime, the respective fields of work and responsibility charged to the War, Navy and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries were to be defined. The structure of the new organ is something like this:

1. The Supreme Leadership Organ: This is composed of the Japanese Ambassador to China, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army, and Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, who possess the decisive power on the execution of the new policy;

2. The Executive Local Organ: Making the four leading cities, Peking, Kalgan, Shanghai and Canton as the centers of North China, Mengchiang, Central China and South China, respectively, the Japanese Ministers on the spot and the representatives of the Army and Navy are to constitute the personnel of this local organ;

3. The Subdivided District Organ: In every four districts the representatives of the Army, Navy and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries on the spot are to meet in the districts in question, and to decide on the structure of the district organ and the course of action.

(To Be Continued)

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THE JAPANESE FAMILY SYSTEM

Spirit of Loyalty Is Nurtured in the Home

(By A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR)

II

There is another Japanese word "katei," which, although has been used since olden times, has acquired a new meaning in modern times, designating the conception of the English word "home." On the other hand, Japan has had her family system with its peculiar meaning since antiquity. The family system, as seen from Occidental sociology, may be considered as one of the social phenomena which are liable to changes, but our family system has outlived many similar social evolutionary phenomena. I realize the danger of considering our social system sociologically or institutionally according to Western ideas. Occidental sociology studies the family system just as Marxists used to study various social phenomena from the standpoint of their materialistic dialectics. Our ancestors did not institute our family system consciously because they wished to leave it to posterity on account of its special merits. Posterity might have abandoned it even if it were bequeathed by the ancestors if it proved inconvenient. However, despite its criticisms, our family system has outlived various inconveniences and irrationalities pointed out against it and has remained intact even during the period of Europeanization of our society down to this day. In olden times the introduction of the Chinese family system brought about some changes in our family system but this was due to the influence of changes in social life, and our family system remained essentially the same in its fundamental conception, its transformation merely being in its insitutional aspect. Thus, we find no conception so deeply-rooted as that of our family system in which we find a basic essence of our national trait. Our ancient politics had benevolent rule as its object while our ancient law was based on morality. At present, filial piety is included in our everyday morality and no law prescribes any punishment for violation of this virtue. A person who has failed to fulfill his duty of supporting his parents violates a law because he has neglected to observe a legal prescription. At present morality and law belong to two distinct worlds. In our law that existed up to the Tokugawa Period, morality and law existed in unison.

Laws Are Not Everything

Protection given to the family system by law which is thoroughly characterized by the conceptions of rights and obligations will not give rise to any social customs of excellence. Excellent social customs do not show the beauty of an institution but the beauty of spirit and the beauty of morality. The legal family is one written on the registration book and not the real family, which is centered on blood relationship and forms a pleasant home-like atmosphere. Law pays no attention to such an atmosphere and regards as a family what is written on paper and gives it protection. Although, for the children the father is one who has an absolute power over them, often it happens that the head of their family is a son of their father's elder brother. While children regard their father and his rights as all important, the law which attaches importance to the rights of the household head, also regards registration as important. If the members of the family system are not real family members but are only formal members, such a system cannot be regarded as a traditional system. On the contrary, it will only be a complex formality without any meaning. No excellent living social custom can come from such a formal system.

As I have already stated, the family system as protected by law is merely a form of existence without a real basis and the endeavors made by our politicians and officials in attempting to strengthen this legal family system are due to their lack of proper perception concerning the real nature of this system. The only motherhood system that can instill a new morality on the youths of the nation is our traditional family system which is capable of offering social customs par excellence. Unless our people renew their proper appreciation of the value of our traditional family system and recognize a new morality that will be born of this system, morality will be detached from real life and life itself will be only a formality without any real basis.

In view of the confusion of thought created in our country by the introduction of Occidental ideas and institutions, it is essential that the moral significance bound up with our family system should be more adequately clarified and made the basis of a dominant morality in our community. The morality of the house consists only in the spirit of order but it is broad and highly extensive.

The spirit of loyalty in our nation today is not simply a conception of morality; it is a religion with us. It was supplemented by the Confucian ideas and during the feudal period it was utilized as an ideological weapon in strengthening the personal relations between the feudal lord and his vassals. While the religion of loyalty was given its form by Confucianism, the fact remains that our people's loyalty has been rigorously maintained since antiquity. The basic idea of the house is traceable to our ancestor worship and is embodied in the perpetuation of ancestral names. The loyalty shown by the members of a patriarchy was no less intense than that which was shown to the feudal lord by his vassals and heavy was the responsibility of the head of a pachal tribe. In addition, the loyalty of all patriarchs was concentrated on the Imperial Household and this pure loyalty has been handed down to this very day.

Much criticisms have been heard all round against free education and the influence of individualism; however, the fact should be noted that our students who have been brought under such influences have at last returned to their traditional loyalty and they go gladly to the front or work in the nation's factories or fields to play their role in the increased production of munitions and provisions. All this is an undeniable evidence of the vigorous existence of our ancient and traditional spirit among our youths. We know that whenever our country is faced with an emergency, all Japanese turn their eternal loyalty to the Emperor and the nation. The political system existing during the Kamakura Period was a feudal one and while the principle of loyalty was indisputable, it was also shown to the Shogun in addition to the Emperor. Even at that time however, once the invasion of our country was threatened by the Mongols the narrow feudal system was transcended and all warriors went to the front to defend their country. No word is needed to urge the Japanese people to patriotic deeds; we need only trust what lies hidden in the hearts of every one of us.

At the outset of my article I stated that the legal conception of our household is a mere formality of registration. Parental rights in law are not so formidable but the relations between parents and children in our country are rigorously maintained to such an extent that no similar phenomenon is seen in the Occidental world, where its family is based on natural affinity. If this affinity were cut off by some event, the Occidental family will become disintegrated. Such examples are seen in real life as well as in fiction. We have affinity, of course, in our family but it is not essential to us. In our case it is our blood relationship that plays the dominant role in our family system. Order in our household is clearly regulated and maintained by blood relationship; and our loyalty is not a matter of Confucian morality alone. In the family order, the position of the mother has been lower than that of the father since antiquity; and in some cases her position has been inferior to that of the heir. But this does not imply a discrimination of womanhood but is a natural outcome of reverence for the fatherhood line handed down since time immemorial. In Japan the father is held as the representative of blood ties while the mother as that of affinity ties.

It is the collection of millions of families with the Imperial Household as the center that constitutes the characteristic feature of our Japanese State. This fact will remain immutable whatever interpretation of our famly may be given by law or sociology, for it is based on the unshakable, deep-rooted conviction of the people of Japan.

Based on Family System

Our nation was able to make such a fundamental change as the Meiji Restoration, because our nation had a training based on our family system. I am firmly convinced that we were able to carry out so easily such difficult tasks as administration renovation, relinquishment of the right of rule by the feudal lord and the replacement of feudal clans by modern administrative system, because of the moral training we possessed for the past 3,000 years. Since the Meiji Restoration, we effected changes in almost all national systems, administrative, educational and military. Our nation, made a complete transformation and its systems were altered from its very foundations. But all these changes were only in form and in their outward aspect and no basic change was made in the spirit of the Japanese subjects. The feudal garments of our feudal warriors have been replaced by the modern uniforms of our officers and men and a universal conscription law came into existence, so that every one of us may become a soldier upon the attainment of age. New military systems arose, new books on military stratagem were read and oldtime warriors have totally disappeared from our midst, but it is the unchangeable spirit of Bushido that still inspires our officers and men in the nation's defense forces.

(To Be Concluded)

TENSION MARKS SESSIONS OF CHUNGKING ASSEMBLY

Heated Debates Occur Regarding Domestic Administration As Various Demands Made

The sessions of the National Political Council of Chungking, now under way, have been marked from the very beginning by considerable tension, according to a July 11 dispatch to Domei from Canton. The Political Administrators from the various districts are taking a strong stand as never seen in the past, are demanding a more outright administrative policy and are condemning the state of affairs in the provinces. As a result, heated debates are taking place concerning domestic administration.

According to a Chungking broadcast on July 11, the Sixth General Assembly was opened on July 10, the fourth day of the sessions. Lu Hsiang-lin, Chief of the Military Service Department, delivered his report, as a result of which, heated debates took place between him and the Political Council members, according to the Chungking radio. The Political Administrators are reported to have handed Lu Hsiang-lin a strongly worded inquiry concerning compulsory mobilization, the treatment of new conscripts, the cold treatment of the families of the men in the armed services, the maintenance of corrupt government officials and other such matters.

Chungking, having considered itself to have reached a full understanding, before the opening of the Political Council sessions, whereby the administrators were to have backed the Chungking regime fully, has been thrown into confusion by the strong attitude of the Political Council members. The question of what effect the confrontation of the Chungking regime and the Political Council will have on the all important problem of constitutional government is being viewed as the axis of the domestic administrative problems now facing Chungking, while attention is being riveted on the course of the Council's sessions.

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